

**BARREN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Aureolaria patula</i>	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		WOODS (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991); OPENINGS ALONG LIMESTONE RIVER BLUFFS.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
		Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 1998).								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
		Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Prairie patches on limestone.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry hillside, woodland.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i>	Hairy Ludwigia	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphyotrichum pratense</i>	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	GNR / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Open dry woods, bluffs and prairies. Occurs with prairie vegetation and in cedar glades in KY.								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Trichostema setaceum</i>	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).								
Barren	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.								
Barren	Gastropods	<i>Antroselates spiralis</i>	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).								
Barren	Gastropods	<i>Helicodiscus notius specus</i>	A Snail	T /	G5T2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		KNOWN ONLY FROM THE TOTAL DARKNESS OF CAVES WHERE IT FEEDS ON CAVE CRICKET GUANO (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
		Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.								
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).								

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Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AL. 1982).								
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Barren	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa ortmanni</i>	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	0	2	0	0
		Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.								
Barren	Arachnids	<i>Kleptochthonius hubrichti</i>	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Barren	Crustaceans	<i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i>	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
		LIVES UNDER OR NEAR LARGE, FLAT COBBLES OR BOULDERS IN STREAMS.								
Barren	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes inermis inermis</i>	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T3T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1989).								
Barren	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes pellucidus</i>	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	2	2	0	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN WATERS (HOBBS 1976).								
Barren	Crustaceans	<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i>	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
		LARGE BASE LEVEL STREAM PASSAGES (I.E., LOWEST LEVEL) AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES CHARACTERIZED BY SLOW FLOW, COARSE TO FINE GRAIN SAND AND COARSE SILT SEDIMENTS, AND ABUNDANT QUANTITIES OF ORGANIC MATERIAL (USFWS 1988).								
Barren	Crustaceans	<i>Stygobromus vitreus</i>	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		SMALL DRIP AND SEEP POOLS IN CAVES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IS FOUND IN SURFACE SEEPS IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA (HOLSINGER 1972).								
Barren	Diplopods	<i>Scoterpes copei</i>	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Barren	Insects	<i>Arrhopalites bimus</i>	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G3G4 / S1S3	0	1	0	0	0
Barren	Insects	<i>Batrissodes henroti</i>	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	4	0	0	0
Barren	Insects	<i>Batrissodes hubrichti</i>	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		A CAVE OBLIGATE.								
Barren	Insects	<i>Erora laeta</i>	Early Hairstreak	T /	G3G4 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		DECIDUOUS OR MIXED WOODS -- OFTEN ALONG DIRT ROADS OR OPEN RIDGETOPS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).								
Barren	Insects	<i>Pseudanopthalmus pubescens intrepidus</i>	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
Barren	Fishes	<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i>	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS WITH CONSOLIDATED MUD-ROCK SUBSTRATES IN SHOALS AND SILT-SAND SUBSTRATES IN POOLS (KUEHNE 1962, POULSON 1963, CLAY 1975, COOPER 1980).								
Barren	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).								

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Barren	Fishes	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
		CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Barren	Fishes	<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	4	0	0	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Barren	Fishes	<i>Thoburnia atripinnis</i>	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
		SMALL STREAMS WITH CLEAR WATER, ALTERNATING POOLS AND RIFFLES. ASSOCIATED WITH SLAB ROCK AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS, UNDERCUT BANKS, AND MODERATE CURRENT (BAILEY 1959, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993, TIMMONS ET AL. 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Barren	Fishes	<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).								
Barren	Reptiles	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	Corn Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	2	0	0	0
		The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.								
Barren	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).								
Barren	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.								
Barren	Reptiles	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.								
Barren	Reptiles	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>	Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THIS TERRESTRIAL LIZARD INHABITS GRASSY FIELDS, BRUSHY AREAS, OPEN WOODLANDS, AND SEEMS TO PREFER DRIER, UPLAND SITES. LIKELY OCCURRED IN NATIVE GRASSLANDS, AND REMAINS MOST COMMON IN BARRENS TYPE VEGETATION.								
Barren	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Barren	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Barren	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	1	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Barren	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Barren	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Barren	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								

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Barren	Communities	<i>Acidic mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Communities	<i>Calcareous mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Communities	<i>Depression swamp</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Barren	Communities	<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0